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CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS END MEETING IN MONTEVIDEO

PY051921 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2102 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Aug (TELAM-ANSA) -- The first congress of the South American Christian Democratic parties at the end of the deliberations in this city expressed the will to act in a more coordinated way to support the democratization of Chile and Paraguay. It also applauded Argentina and Brazil for excluding these dictatorial governments from their integration process. The congress called attention to the dangers that surround the new democracies of the region and strongly criticized terrorism, which destabilizes democratic regimes and strengthens the coupist sectors of society.

Delegates from the Christian Democratic Organization of America (ODCA), whose headquarters is in Venezuela, and delegates from the Christian Democratic parties of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay attended the 3-day meeting held in the Park Hotel of this city. ODCA members have said that the group decided to meet three times a year. The next meeting will be held in September in Santiago.

The congress also denounced the unpayable foreign debt, the recessive policies of the IMF, the intervention of powers from outside the area, senseless terrorism, drug trafficking, and the unequal social structures as dangers threatening the newly recovered democracies. The participants in the congress also expressed their support for the Paraguayan National Accord and the Chilean Accord that are proposing a peaceful transit to democracy in their respective countries.

On the subject of the Central American conflict, the congress supported the Contadora Group and stressed its conviction that Latin American problems should be solved by Latin Americans. Regarding the collective program, it was decided to intensify the common efforts of the Christian Democratic Parties of the Latin American Southern Cone to strengthen the Christian Democratic presence in the region.

Shortly before the end of the meeting, the congress approved a statement on the recent integration agreement signed between Argentina and Brazil which is considered to be a historic event of the greatest importance. The statement added that, referring to Chile and Paraguay, for the first time the process of regional economic cooperation is being expressly conditioned to the existence of democratic governments.

In conclusion, it is said that a large region of almost 12 million sq km has been created for economic cooperation and integration, in which over 160 million people of this continent are participating.

ALFONSIN SCORES U.S. POLICY IN C.A., GRAIN DEAL

PY072352 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2217 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Aug (DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin has accused the United States of violating "the basic principles of international law" because of its intervention in Central America and warned that U.S. strategy seeks to radicalize positions to prevent a pluralistic democracy in Nicaragua. Basing his opinion on "military evaluations," the Argentine chief of state believes that "there is going to be a certain type of terrorism in Nicaragua that is going to be the expression of rightist terrorism."

Alfonsin made these statements in Mexico during an interview granted to journalists of Mexican and Spanish television. The transcript was disseminated here tonight by Government House. These statements by the president against Ronald Reagan's administration are the strongest Alfonsin has made against that administration since he became president. They were made less than 1 week after it was learned that the U.S. Government was going to subsidize its sale of grain to the Soviet Union, which up to the present time had been Argentina's main client.

Alfonsin also gave the United States a tongue-lashing because of its "unfair competition" in foreign trade, and he indicated that it is "already a fact" that the payment of interest on Argentina's foreign debt has been limited, "because we are not going to sacrifice the possibilities of growth, nor are we going to pay the debt through the hunger of our people."

When one of the journalists asked whther the difficulties in seeking a peaceful solution in Central America could come from the "radicalization of the Sandinists," Alfonsin answered: "In this case I believe we are making a tremendous mistake. If a pluralistic democracy is what is being sought for Nicaragua, then the activities that are being carried out by the United States are heading in the wrong direction," the chief of state said before maintaining: " I believe that to a certain extent radicalization is being sought," and "it seems that the work that is being carried out is going fully against the proclaimed objective."

When he was asked about the possibility of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua, the Argentine president said that "as a result of the activities that are currently being carried out this can even be presupposed, and the military evaluation of the situation indicates that there is going to be a type of terrorism in Nicaragua that will be the expression of rightist terrorism." He then said that "this type of action is really surprising."

Alfonsin himself asked: "What is going to happen?" and said: "There will be an advance in what I call the Lebanonization of Latin America; we are going to be increasingly immersed in the East-West conflict, and we are going to become divided for reasons that are not ours.

"I definitely believe," Alfonsin added, "that continental security is going to be undermined, and the same type of task will also be carried out, even against the security of the United States."

Regarding the decision of the U.S. Congress to approve a $100-million loan to Nicaraguan contras, Alfonsin stressed that "the United States is not only violating the basic principles of international law, it has also, for the time being, removed Latin American democracies from the scene, and I would even say from the world scene."

The chief of state proposed that a solution be sought in support of political pluralism in Nicaragua and "considering as our own the economic and social problems" of that country.

Finally, Alfonsin deplored the "unfair competition" of the United States in the trade of agricultural products and demanded a "substantial reduction" on the interest of the foreign debt.

PCA Leader's Condemnation

PY072159 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1411 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Aug (NA) -- Athos Fava, the secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party [PCA], today demanded that the government declare a "moratorium on the foreign debt" in view of the decision of the U.S. Government to subsidize its grain exports and he also demanded that the "Austral Plan imposed by the IMF be abandoned."

In a statement released today, Fava said that "facts like the U.S. subsidy on grain exports and the July inflation rate demonstrate the failure of the Austral Plan. They are the reasons we are demanding a moratorium on the foreign debt."

The communist leader then stated that "the demands of several Radical leaders who say that the U.S. aggression must be answered, even with the suspension of the service payments on the foreign debt, must not be considered mere verbiage.

"The inflation rate indicates the seriousness of the economic crisis, with its costs that are a burden on salaries," he added.

Finally, Fava said that "if the economy is to be reactivated and if the standard of living of the poorer classes is to be improved, then the only path to follow is the suspension of payments on the foreign debt and the abandonment of the Austral Plan that was imposed by the IMF."

Subsidy 'Shameless Maneuver'

PY072033 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] In the opinion of the Argentine Communist Party, the U.S. subsidy on grain exports is a shameless maneuver. Communist leader Athos Fava said that this decision aims at reducing the Argentine participation in several international markets and is an attempt by the United States and the EEC to corner the world wheat market.

GOVERNMENT SAYS NO TO LEADING NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PY070140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0010 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (EFE) -- A high-ranking Argentine Foreign Ministry source today told EFE that Argentina "does not aspire to preside over" the Movement of Non-Nonaligned Countries.

The same source added that this decision "will be reported by President Raul Alfonsin to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi," whose country now heads the movement. The two leaders will meet during the talks of the "Group of Six" that will take place in Ixtapa (Mexico).

At this meeting, Alfonsin and Gandhi will study the Argentine president's participation in a meeting that will take place in Zimbabwe.

The source added that the Argentine presence at the Zimbabwe meeting "is a decision that President Alfonsin will make personally." Argentine diplomatic circles are speculating that Yugoslavia will assume the presidency of the movement, while the nominations of Indonesia and Nicaragua -- countries that have asked to hold that post, but have pending international conflicts -- have been ruled out.

Alfonsin left for Mexico today to attend a meeting of the "Group of Six," which will formally begin tomorrow and will be attended by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, the heads of government of Greece, Andres Papandreou: Sweden, Ingvar Carlsson; and India, Rajiv Ghandi; and former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

JUDGE INDICTS URUGUAYAN ARMY, POLICE OFFICERS

PY070357 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2305 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (TELAM) -- The Center for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) today reported here that Judge Nestor Blondi has indicted three Uruguayan Army officers and a Uruguayan police intelligence officer in the case involving the unlawful detention of Uruguayan journalist Enrique Rodriguez Larreta in 1976.

A press communique bearing the signature of CELS President Emilio Mignone names the people involved as Uruguayan Army officers Jose Nino Gavazzo, Manuel Cordero, and Jorge Silveira and Uruguayan Police Intelligence Inspector Hugo Campos Hermida. The communique adds that the Argentine judge also ordered that they testify. Therefore, an arrest warrant must be issued by the Argentine Federal Police, the CELS states.

The communique says that the judge decided to locate the four other high-ranking Uruguayan military men, namely General Amauri Prantl (who has reportedly died), and then Army Majors Ernesto Rama, Ricardo Emdina, and Enrique Martinez and to subpoena them and bring them to trial. To this end, on 31 July 1986 the appropriate court summons were issued to Federal Police Chief Juan Angel Pirker, the communique adds.

These measures were adopted as part of the investigations being conducted into the persons responsible for a clandestine detention center known as Automotores Orletti which, during the past military dictatorship, was located at 3519 Venancio Flores Street in Buenos Aires.

COST OF LIVING INDEX RISES BY 6.8 PERCENT

PY072235 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The cost of living rose 6.8 percent last month, the National Institute for Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) announced yesterday, with wholesale prices rising 5.1 percent and the cost of construction increasing 9.6 percent.

Inflation is now running at 33.3 percent so far this year, and 50.9 percent over the last 12 months. The equivalent figures for the wholesale sector are 18.8 percent and 24.4 percent, respectively, while construction has risen 33.3 percent over the last 12 months.

Last month's inflation was the highest in the life of the Austral Plan and thus caused the figure over the last 12 months to rise for the first time in a year since it exceeded the 6.2 percent registered in July, 1985. The June-to-June figure was 50.1 percent.

The unexpectedly high figures caused Economy Ministry officials, including Minister Juan Sourrouille, to meet hurriedly yesterday although Domestic Trade Secretary Ricardo Mazzorin insisted that there would be no new price freeze -- on the contrary, a new list of maximum prices would be announced tomorrow, he said.

Mazzorin blamed last month's inflation on soaring meat prices, without which the figures would have been 5.6 percent, he said. He also blamed excessive demand, a position anticipated by senior economy ministry official Adolfo Canitrot in Rosario earlier in the day.

Canitrot, who said the task of stemming inflation was "very difficult," admitted to journalists that he had been avoiding it for some time because "political factors" made it impossible for him to reveal how the government planned to tackle the latest wave of inflation.

Accentuating price trends in recent weeks have given rise to speculation that the government plans to tighten up both monetary policies and price controls, as well as stepping up chicken and pork imports. A survey by Miguel Angel Nudelman Bass pollsters last week, suggested inflation would reach a monthly 12-15 percent if all controls were lifted.

The July increase was remarkably even across-the-board; only recreation and leisure (13.5 percent), miscellaneous goods and services (8.8 percent) and housing, fuel and power (eight percent) were above average, while food and beverages weighed in at 6.1 percent.

Rents will also go up by 6.8 percent, INDEC announced. It also proceeded to raise all figures back to March, according to recent wage hikes, which are combined with price increases to determine the weighted index governing rent. March rents will thus increase 8.1 percent; April, 8.7 percent; May, 5.4 percent; and June, 3.4 percent.

Public Works Minister Pedro Trucco yesterday denied that any utility hikes were in the offing. Before leaving for Montevideo to analyze the progress of various bilateral agreements signed at Colonia last year. Trucco said the rising trend of utility hikes would begin to dip in the last quarter of the year and reported progress in the denationalization of Austral airline despite "administrative bureaucracy."

The minister also said that he had no objections to a parliamentary appearance to explain his role in last June's month-long strike by Aerolineas Argentinas pilots, as requested by two Peronist deputies on Tuesday.

SENATE CONSIDERS NUCLEAR ENERGY USE BILL

PY070149 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1212 GMT 6 Aug 86

[By NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS special correspondent]

[Text] Ixtapa, Mexico, 6 Aug (NA) -- Senate Defense Committee President Antonio Berhongaray today reported here that he has submitted a bill to the Senate. This bill calls for prison terms of 1 to 6 years and a special disqualification from holding public posts for twice that period for state employees who develop nuclear programs for military use.

Berhongaray, who is a member of the entourage accompanying President Alfonsin on his tour of Colombia and Mexico, has stated that it is Alfonsin's wish that this bill be approved before the beginning of the UN assembly to ratify Argentina's peaceful intentions.

The bill's preamble recalls Argentina's reasons for not ratifying the Tlatelolco Treaty or signing the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The bill also provides that any official who reveals confidential information on the Argentine nuclear program, referring fundamentally to the uranium enrichment process mastered by our country in 1983, will be imprisoned for a period of 1 to 6 years.

The bill, drawn up in the light of the second summit meeting of the "Group of Six," stresses that all programs "aimed at the creation of any device that may release uncontrolled nuclear energy," will be considered as militarily-oriented.

The third article of the bill points out that "any state official who, on behalf of Argentina, authorizes the signing of bilateral or multilateral agreements for the transfer of material, equipment, installations, or nuclear technology to foreign governments, companies, or private individuals, will be sentenced to prison terms ranging from 6 months to 2 years and will be disqualified from holding public office for twice that period, if that trnasfer does not take into consideration the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), or of any other international safeguards that are in effect."

Finally, the Argentine senator's bill establishes that "any state employee who through indiscretion or negligence, makes known the information mentioned in the previous article, which he or she possesses by virtue of his or her job or position, will be sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 month to 1 year and disqualified from holding public positions for twice that period."

FEDERAL POLICE TAKE CHARGE OF SANTA FE PROVINCE

PY070025 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1316 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Santa Fe, 6 Aug (TELAM) -- The federal border police today took charge of security throughout the Santa Fe Province following the general confinement to barracks of the provincial police, whose members are demanding a salary increase that would raise their basic salaries to between 250 and 300 australes.

The Santa Fe Government has urged the striking personnel to give up what it called their insubordinate position and warned them that it will not consider their demands so long as they continue their pressures and coercive measures.

In a communique released this morning, the Santa Fe Government stated that the strike is having a destabilizing effect because the Santa Fe police are the best paid police in the country; they are even better paid than the federal police.

The text of the communique, which is signed by Provincial Interior Minister Eduardo Cevallo, warns that the courts have been instructed to classify the crime as insubordination. This crime was committed by personnel of the provincial police on 4 August when they gathered at the local headquarters.

Provincial government sources have stated that a few days before the conflict the police had rejected an increase that would have made an agent's take-home salary 215 australes, maintaining their demand for a minimum of between 250 and 300 australes.

ROK DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ENDS VISIT

PY072228 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Excerpts] President Victor Paz Estenssoro was invited to visit South Korea for the purpose of increasing bilateral relations, South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said.

Yesterday in Government House, the chief of state received the South Korean representative who praised the new Bolivian economic policy and the strengthening of the democratic system. [passage omitted]

"The South Korean people are interested in participating in Bolivian reconstruction," Kim said, adding that his government has proposed some concrete plans that will be analyzed by specific teams. [passage omitted]

Kim said that his country wishes to carry out an exchange between private businessmen of the two countries with the purpose of promoting interest among Korean and Bolivian investors so as to create more job sources and develop other activities that will benefit the two countries. [passage omitted]

The South Korean official and his entourage visited various places and spoke with national government members expressing the desire to find other areas of development between the two countries.

According to his statements, Kim's visit was positive because he was able to learn about Bolivia. He will recommend that his government cooperate further with our country considering it is undergoing a recovery stage.

Today Kim will meet with several members of the legistlative branch, with whom he will exchange impressions about the democratic system and the need to preserve it despite social and political difficulties.

Kim and his delegation will leave the country this evening. Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez will accompany the deputy prime minister to El Alto Airport.

PCB WANTS 'DEMILITARIZATION' OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH

PY071448 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0255 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Salvador, 6 Aug (EFE) -- The Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) will demand the "demilitarization" of the executive branch of President Jose Sarney's government, which is made up of six military ministers. The demand is part of the PCB's proposal to participate in the National Constituent Assembly for the creation of a single Defense Ministry that would group all six military ministries.

Haroldo Pinto, PCB leader in the Brazilian Congress who participated in President Sarney's delegation that visited Argentina last week, said that he was "impressed with the demilitarization process carried out in the government of President Raul Alfonsin."

The structure of the Brazilian executive branch is made up of six military ministers: those of the Army, Air Force, Navy, National Intelligence Service, military household of the Presidency, and the Armed Forces joint staff.

On 15 November Brazilians will elect a national constituent assembly to study and approve a new constitution in keeping with the current constitutional process that began on 15 March 1985, after 21 years of military regimes.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH FRG TO CONTINUE

PY072049 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Brazil will continue its cooperation agreement with the FRG for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. This suggestion was made in a report on the Brazilian nuclear program that was drawn up by the National Security Council and the Mines and Energy Ministry.

The document likewise forsees an increase in cooperation between Brazil and Argentina, and the construction of a new nuclear plant before 1989. It also envisages the mastering of the full nuclear fuel cycle and the completion of the works of the Angra I and II nuclear plants.

CUBA TO BUY $10 MILLION IN AGRICULTURE EQUIPMENT

PY080323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1559 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Aug (EFE) -- It was announced today in Brasilia that Brazil will sell to Cuba agricultural equipment valued at $10 million in the first large scale trade agreement since the two countries renewed diplomatic relations on 25 June. Achilles de Resendo Lobo, trade director of the private bank [Mercantile and Industrial Bank of Parana S.A.] has reported that negotiations were concluded last week and that the form of payment is the only matter still pending.

The announcement was made in Quito, Eucador, where Resendo Lobo met with Ecuadoran businessmen to discuss the visit of Brazilian Foreign Minister Abrew Sodre to Ecuador. Rosendo Lobo and Luiz Carlos Berzoini, area manager for manufactured products of the same group, today traveled to Lima, from where they will travel to Havana to iron out the form of payment. Resendo Lobo also stated that depending on the Cuban proposal regarding the form of payment, Brazil could obtain financing through the international banking system or through the sale of sugar to third countries.

U.S. SOUTHERN ZONE COMMANDER VISITS COUNTRY

PY071223 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] General John Galvin, commander of the U.S. Southern Command, today started his official activities in Santiago. After meeting with Defense Minister Carvajal, he met with the Chief of State General Pinochet for more than 35 minutes. General Galvin is visiting the country in the company of several high-ranking officers and members of the U.S. Embassy in Santiago.

As he came out of his meeting with the president, General Galvin excused himself from answering questions from reporters, saying he will do so at the time of his departure on 8 August.

[Begin Galvin recording] As I told you before, when I depart from the country on Friday I will hold a news conference. At this time I just want to say that I had a talk with the president and that I told him that I was in Chile to get to know the Armed Forces better, considering the importance of maintaining good relations between the United States and the Republic of Chile. As far as I am concerned, I am interested in military links between the two countries. [end recording]

Gen Galvin then courteously said goodbye to journalists and left La Moneda Palace along with those who accompanied him.

TORCHED GIRL TAKES TURN FOR THE WORSE

PY071200 Paris AFP in Spanish 0359 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 6 Aug (AFP) -- According to the doctors who are treating Chilean student Carmen Gloria Quintana, who according to witnesses was torched by a military patrol during a demonstration staged by the opposition, the patient took a turn for the worse tonight.

Carmen Gloria is now fighting for her life, said a relative at the Hospital del Trabajador, where the young girl is being treated for burns that cover 62 percent of her body. According to the doctors, the 19-year-old university student recently developed pneumonia, which prompted an urgent medical council. [passage omitted]

Carmen Gloria Quintana had been improving slightly over the last few days, but her relatives reported tonight her life is in danger.

DEMONSTRATIONS OVER STUDENT'S DEATH; 32 ARRESTED

PY080259 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Aug (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that at least 32 demonstrators were detained today in Santiago during incidents that broke out after the death of student leader Mario Martinez, whose body was found on 6 August on a lonely beach.

The largest disturbances occurred in the neighborhood of the University of Santiago, when hundreds of youths marched in a column through the streets after attending a mass offered for the student leader, who attended that university.

Uniformed Carabineros intercepted the column of demonstrators. Twenty-five people were arrested for provoking street disturbances, according to the report. Incidents also occured in the neighborhood of the Engineering College, where Carabineros detained seven students.

Mario Martinez, who was a member of the opposition Christian Democratic Party (PDC), was the secretary of the Student Federation of the University of Santiago and treasurer of the Confech (Students Confederation of Chile).

Between 1985 and 1986 he was detained on five occasions, and 2 months ago he submitted an injunction to the courts when he felt that his personal security was being threatened, according to PDC sources. The causes of his strange death have not yet been established, but the authorities have ordered an immediate investigation.

Court Proceedings Begin

PY072333 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Relay from Cartagena]

[Excerpt] Several court proceedings have begun at the San Antonio courts to clarify the incidents that led to the death of student leader Mario Martinez Rodriguez, whose body was found on a Santo Domingo beach. The youth's parents arrived here last night to identify the body. At the local morgue Martinez's father said that there were some injuries on the neck and head of the body.

Today several student leaders arrived here along with lawyer Andres Aylwin, who has initiated the appropriate court proceedings. [passage omitted]

Dinacos Director's Remarks

PY080047 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Report from Government House by Eliana Henriquez]

[Text] Dinacos [Government Social Communications Agency] Director Marcelo Benegas today said that the death of university student leader Mario Martinez Rodrigriguez being investigated by the courts, which are the only entities that can legally evaluate the facts. The Dinacos director said that everything else is pure biased political speculation and an offense to the truth.

Benegas read a communique which refers to the statement made yesterday by Andres Palma, president of the Christian Democratic Youth, who said that he is not certain about the events that led to the disappearance and death of student leader Martinez Rodriguez.

[Begin recording, in progress] ...but later and without giving any details, he says that Martinez Rodriguez was killed. He speculates that it could have been an accidental death, thus contradicting what he has previously said.

Later he says that he is certain that Chilean courts are incapable of offering justice and that today there is no institution that could convince him that Martinez Rodriguez died an accidental death.

This statement, which is incomprehensible to any reasonable person, is only a prejudiced political statement which forms part of a recent anarchic and perverse campaign that is being conducted to undermine the national institution. [end recording]

The government spokesman said that this campaign is being conducted for propaganda purposes, mainly abroad, and to support the opposition's political position. He added that the real situation is quite different and the courts are the only entities that can evaluate the facts in keeping with the laws.

After reading the communique, the Dinacos director declined to answer questions on the issue.

FPMR LEADER CLAIMS ARMY INFILTRATED

PY071622 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1519 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Aug (EFE) -- A hooded man, claiming to be an 18-year veteran of the military and a leader of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] units within the Chilean Army, today said that "it would be an honor to have the opportunity to kill Pinochet." The man, who was wearing a military uniform and a hood over his head, made these remarks during a clandestine press conference granted to foreign correspondents to Chile. Two soldiers who had deserted were also introduced to the reporters.

The soldiers reported that they had deserted a few days ago to join FPMR fighting units "because we are tired of being used to repress our people, the Chileans." Moreover, they stated that they were deserting for security reasons and that one of them, Manuel Vladimir Olivares Morales, 21, of Regiment No 1 "BUIN" has been acting for the FPMR within the Army for 1 year.

The other, Miguel Angel Melendez Baez, a recruit who was sent to the San Bernardo Infantry School only 4 months ago, said he deserted because he feared receiving an order to fire during the repression of the demonstrations. "Had I disobeyed those orders, I would have been punished or killed," the soldier stated.

The case of the two youths burned on 2 July by a military patrol, according to eyewitness reports, "confirmed my decision to desert," Miguel Angel Melendez added. The two youths, who were wearing uniforms and carrying Chilean Army weapons, identified themselves to the foreign correspondents with their respective military identification cards. Their weapons were described as a Brazilian SIG rifle and a U.S.-made M-16 rifle.

The hooded man identified himself as chief of the unit that the FPMR has "in almost all Santiago regiments," stating that he had his face covered because he had to return to his barracks and that his "nom de guerre" is Luis Gonzalez. The hooded man said that "there are many of us in the Army," although he did not give figures. He added that "we have reached the conclusion that the solution is for General Augusto Pinochet to leave once and for all, and we hope that one of us will have the honor of freeing Chile from the dictator."

When asked "Do you mean an attack on Pinochet?," the hooded man replied: "That is exactly what I mean. We want to warn him that it would be an honor for one of us in the Army to eliminate him." He added: "We have enough power to tell Pinochet and the High Command that they cannot rest. One of us might finish Pinochet at any time."

The hooded man stated: "The institution they have discredited for all these years is above Pinochet and the High Command. They topped it all by torching the youths. We have no doubt that a patrol was involved."

Nevertheless, he said that the main goal of the FPMR military units he is leading is to work within the Army, encourage desertions, "and supply weapons to the FPMR patriotic forces." The man added: "We, the military men, are men-at-arms, not good with words. We ultimately believe that the solution to the Chilean problems, finishing Pinochet, will involve the military."

"However," Luis Gonzalez said,"we do not want a war. Therefore, the more progress we attain within the Army, the stronger we will become."

"We believe that from the FPMR we can really serve our country and not repress Chileans and make them suffer," he added.

Deserter Manuel Vladimir Olivares Morales said he was a member of an Antisubversive Force [Unidad de Fuerza Antisubversiva] where he said he was trained as a sharpshooter "to shoot important people in demonstrations or to shoot protest leaders, which is the same thing." The young soldier said that despite having been trained for this purpose, he never received orders in his specialty.

Both deserters said that they had participated, with their faces painted, in raids on workers' slums in the last few months. In addition to the two deserters and the hooded officer, there were also two members of the FPMR National Directorate, who were also hooded. They called themselves Commanders Jose Miguel and Daniel. A young guerrilla girl with an Uzi submachinegun was also present.

The FPMR commanders told the foreign correspondents that the FPMR's enemies are not the Army, but Gen Pinochet and his unconditional supporters, and they urged military personnel to stop repressing the people and to join the FPMR.

The deserters added that they had deserted and were holding this press conference in commemoration of the first month since the burning of Rodrigo Rojas and Carmen Gloria Quintana, and to show that we are nearer to the moment "when each man-at-arms will find himself in the conflict to decide whether to continue repressing the people or to join the people's side."

Late last year, the FPMR revealed in a press conference that a young Carabinero, Juan Antonio Rios, had deserted and was helped out of the country by the FPMR.

BISHOP ASKS MILITARY NOT TO OBEY UNJUST ORDERS

PY072116 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0239 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Aug (EFE) -- Msgr Christian Prech, pastoral vicar general of the Sanriago Archbishopric, has asked the military not to obey unjust orders.

The vicar made this call in the last issue of the bi-weekly bulletin SOLIDARIDAD, which is edited by the Vicariate of Solidarity, a human rights organization of the Chilean Catholic church. Msgr Prech founded this bulletin shortly after the 11 September 1973 military coup, and later assumed other responsibilities within the church.

In the same publication, Prech added that if no urgent measures are taken, the country could fall into a situation similar to that of El Salvador or Guatemala, and added: "I would like to place Chile in a moral quarantine."

Msgr Prech said that "in this country we need a rebellion of conscience" and "we must let our conscience rebel, and the military should not obey unjust orders. The military codes protect them." He added that the rebellion of conscience should also affect the political and church militants so as to change the institutions.

Commenting on the case of Rodrigo Rojas (who died on 6 July 1986) and of Carmen Gloria Quintana, (hospitalized in critical condition), the two youths burned on 2 July by a military patrol, according to eyewitnesses, Msgr Prech said: "I would not like to see any draftees sentenced for having participated in the burning" of the two youths.

"They are being taught to act in this manner somewhere," Msgr Prech stated. "I would like to find out whether they are being taught this in the regiments."

Msgr Prech then added that "the problem is what to do to enable Chile to regain its history, so that the people can have work, bread, and dignity."

He added: "And if the Constitution needs to be changed 10 times to achieve this, it should be changed 10 times. If the people need a change of government today, we must work to achieve that change, and if this change is needed in 1992, then we will work toward that end. The Constitution is not sacred, but life is sacred."

VICARIATE OF SOLIDARITY LAWYER, PHYSICIAN RELEASED

PY080246 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] In a five-to-one vote, the Supreme Court released on bail lawyer Gustavo Villalobos and physician Ramiro Olivares, both working for the Vicariate of Solidarity and prosecuted by the Military Court. There was only one dissenting vote to the Supreme Court decision, that of Army Judge Advocate General Eduardo Avelo. Lawyer Roberto Garreton said that the decision reversed a previous decision by the Military Court, which had refused to release Villalobos and Olivares. However, the Supreme Court has not dismissed the indictment against these professionals. [passage omitted]

PINOCHET ORDERS AID FOR BOMB VICTIM'S FAMILY

PY072203 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0537 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 6 Aug (EFE) -- THe Chilean Government will grant economic aid to the family of young John Patricio Malhue, 22, killed on 4 August when the car he was driving blew up near a military barracks in Santiago. This announcement was made today by Fernando Alvarez, mayor of the Conchali District in northern Santiago, who, on orders from General Augusto Pinochet, visited the relatives of the victim. The young man, who worked under a government-sponsored program for unemployed people, lived in a modest house on the outskirts of the city, was married, and had a 3-year-old daughter.

His wife is expecting a second child. [passage omitted] After visiting the relatives of the dead worker, Mayor Alvarez said that, acting on presidential orders, he visited the family to express his condolences and to find out how the family could be helped. Referring to the widow's pregnancy, the mayor said that "the victim of this terrorist act is an innocent creature who has not yet come into this world." He added that the government will assist in covering the expenses related to the delivery and family necessities.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES ELECTORAL REGISTRATION LAW

PY080236 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Government Junta approved the Electoral Law in a special session held today. This law should be promulgated on 11 September. After the legislative body special session, Admiral Jose Toribio Merino noted the importance of the law that was approved.

[Begin recording] [Merino] As you know, there can be elections, plebiscites, or other such events which require that people casting votes and giving their opinion are well identified. In this way the government can have a basis on which to evaluate the general thinking of the nation.

[Reporter] When will it become fully effective?

[Merino] The text of the law says 5 months, but the Interior Ministry will try to shorten that time. First the law has to go to the executive branch and then to the Constitutional Tribunal, which will verify whether or not it meets all the constitutional requirements. Thereafter, it will be promulgated and implemented.

[Reporter] Is it true that it will be promulgated on 11 September?

[Merino] That is what we would like to do. We hope that the Constitutional Tribunal will not find any flaws and, if such is the case, there will be no reason that its promulgation should be delayed for more than 1 or 2 weeks. [end recording]

Asked why it was decided to adopt the manual and computerized methods, when the latter is a more advanced method, Admiral Merino said: Precisely because the computerized method can lend itself to errors or fraud. It would only take the theft of a code for important documents to be falsified.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Which system will be used in the elections?

[Merino] The updating of the electoral registry will be done by computer. The Civil Registry of Persons will submit to the Electoral Registry the names of persons who have died or have been born for tabulation by the computers. [end recording]

In turn, Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia said that the approval of the Electoral Law demonstrates the political will of the government to move ahead with the process of full democratization, adding that the purpose of this law is to allow citizens and foreigners entitled to vote to exercise that right, thus expressing the will of the nation. The minister announced that the Director of the Electoral Registry will be appointed by the president of the nation, and that the appointee will likely be the man who held that post before 11 September 1973. The minister finally said that the electoral institutions will serve the citizenry free of charge, and added that the government's will is to have these institutions installed before the 5-month period established by the law.

PRESIDENT BARCO DELIVERS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PA080107 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 2142 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Inaugural address by President Virgilio Barco Vargas at the Elliptical Room of the Capitol Building in Bogota -- live]

[Text] President of the National Congress; President of the Chamber of Representatives; gentlemen Congressmen; Your Excellencies Presidents of Honduras, El Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Costa Rica; former Colombian Presidents; Your Eminence Msgr Alfonso Lopez Trujillo; Your Excellencies gentlemen Prime Ministers; gentlemen Vice Presidents; Apostolic Nuncio; OAS Secretary General; heads of special missions; President of the Supreme Court of Justice; President of the State Council; President of the Disciplinary Tribunal; Armed Forces General Commanders; ladies and gentlemen:

Since the beginning of recorded history, we have seen that social groups have always surrounded those main events that will determine their future with solemn ceremonies. This is one such occasion. It has become a tradition for the new president to stand in this hall and explain how he plans to rule. It is not an easy task.

Throughout a long campaign, from the big cities to the small villages, walking along all the paths, speaking before men and women, peasants and workers, businessmen and industralists, before the people in general, I stated my party's ideas which I share. The people heard these ideas with serene hope and without vain illusions. These ideas generated strong and total support.

A ruler's first duty is to maintain the integrity of his territory and defend his sovereignty. Colombia has never been an expansionist country. Colombia has always resolved its international differences through understanding. It has never attacked anyone, nor does it have huge arsenals that could awaken doubts or mistrust regarding its authentic peaceful nature. [applause] Colombia's tradition has been one of support for the international organizations, and it abides by the laws that govern nations. We have contributed to the creation, development, and improvement of the OAS and the United Nations. We have always encouraged the desire for regional and subregional integration.

The principles of nonintervention, self-determination, and peaceful solutions to controversies among states have always inspired our international behavior. Devoid of any intentions of unlawful intervention, we have put forth our best offices when the friendly nations, whose autonomy we respect and whose tranquility and democratic development we encourage, have so requested. My government does not seek to change this conduct.

Our foreign policy has been one of maintaining friendly relations with all the countries. This must be based on mutual respect for dignity, independence, and sovereignty. We view nonalignment as an element of balance within the international system and of open dialogue among the industrialized and developing countries. The interests of Colombia are more important than any emotional or circumstantial issue.

Drug trafficking and terrorism, serious crimes against mankind, are the main concern of every nation. For this reason, we will continue to cooperate with the efforts being made by the community of nations to save our civilization from their perverse effects. Strengthening ties of friendship with our neighbors, maintaining our relations with all the Caribbean nations, and encouraging closer ties in the Pacific area are priority issues on our international agenda.

Venezuela and Colombia are natural allies. What unites us is worth more, much more, than what separates us. Lack of understanding not only impoverishes the people who live along the border but our two peoples. I will try to reach a just and feasible agreement to outline our marine and submarine areas. We have achieved this with countries to which we are united by historic ties of friendship, including Ecuador, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Costa Rica, and only recently with Honduras.

International economic relations will be in harmony with our goals for progress and welfare. The foreign policy of the government that begins today will be based on our best traditions; on the basis of a great national consensus in an attempt to protect the superior interests of the homeland.

My ceaseless task will be to protect the lives, honor, and property of all the people in the country. This is not an intention, but an obligation that is imposed on all authorities. I must add that it falls to me to preserve liberty, seek peace, promote change, and support equality. I know that these noble concepts constitute ideals which will never be completely fulfilled in a dissatisfied world. However, these ideals must be the goal of the government's permanent work.

I must establish beforehand a complete course of government action because, in an era of uncertainty and instability, the adotpion of dogmatic plans would limit the country to rigid patterns and would inevitably lead it to dissillusionment and disaster. A government should have firmly established goals, but it should be flexible in its manner of achieving them.

In our conflictive political history, in which there have been situations that have contributed to the modeling of our two parties, we have experienced difficult confrontations. We have had declared and undeclared civil wars resulting from the absolute predominance of one party. We went through provisional phases of conciliation until we arrived at an innovative solution: the National Front.

The system that reestablished political parties after a period during which they were practically abolished is the product of pacts that have led to a transitory constitutional solution. Constitutional rigidity disappeared; it was replaced by a law that limits the president's powers in forming a government. Various insistent political sectors, which are the expression of an almost unanimous collective will, demand that this law be abolished so full democracy can be implemented. I share this position. I have expressed this [applause] and the nation knows it. [applause]

During the past 30 years, society has been transformed. Generations have passed and with them our ways of life and the country's very structure. Nothing has escaped change. The country of today is not the country of yesterday. How then, can we expect the continuation of a precept that restricts the full exercise of democracy and that was only justified during one phase of our history?

As president I must abide by the current constitutional law in letter and spirit. That is why the decree in which I designate the cabinet ministers will give adequate and equal participation to the party that came in second to the president's party in votes, despite the statement issued by the Conservative National Directorate. [applause]

Because the Constitution allows it, I intend to organize a government with a national spirit that will execute the Liberal program that served as a platform so that the people could freely and democratically elect me to govern the country during the next quadrennium. [applause] The decision to cooperate or not in the execution of this task, which is also stated in the Constitution, falls to the Conservative Party. [applause]. Democracy offers the possibility, when there is a system of two predominant parties, of one party being the government and the other the opposition, the alternative. This gives a country the option to choose, to correct the path, to make the government responsible for change, because in democracy there are no irreversible situations.

The decision regarding the existence of an opposition party does not fall to me. However, if the Conservative Party or any other political force decides to take the path of opposition, provided they act within constitutional and legal limits, the government will guarantee the exercise of this role, this basic right. [applause, shouts]

Democracy shuns hegemonism, and the ruling party cannot arrogate the power to dominate society's whole life. Discussion, diversity, and conflict are part of its essence. It recognizes and even encourages them sometimes, or denies or thwarts them. Democracy derives its dynamism from them. They are legitimate. What democracy offers is the procedures to handle, in an atmosphere of coexistence, the different aspirations and disagreements.

In a democracy, a party is given the task of governing and guiding the country but the administration is not and cannot be the prize of a single party in a democracy. [applause] Serving the state at this post is a right and an opportunity to which all able-bodied citizens must have access, regardless of party affiliation, opinions, class, race, or religious creed. [applause] This is the framework -- a government with a partisan orientation, an administration devoid of exclusivity and open to all, and one and the other -- the government and the administration -- devoted to strictly and honestly serving the nation. [applause]

The process of perfecting our democracy must go even deeper, and this will be achieved through broader participation by the citizens. My government will promote legislation aimed at regulating the election of mayors as well as the popular consultations at the municipal level. [applause] It will also promote the creation of a national district [circunscription] to allow the minorities to obtain adequate representation in the congress of the republic. [applause]

I also feel that the institution of the state of siege must be reformulated through the introduction of intermediate and gradual constitutional mechanisms to make it possible to address various situations of turmoil. The state of siege, which is an extreme and exceptional remedy, must be reserved for instances of great commotion. [applause]

The government will (?promote) these and other similar reforms whether they stem from the initiative of the legislator or from its own initiative. With its substantial reforms, the constitution has become the body of rules that relies on the compliance of the nation. Rather than being the subject of hasty amendments, it must be the subject of an interpretation adhering to social change by the judges and the government. The country hopes that its needs will be met and the government's work will be made effective on the basis of these fundamental tenets. This is a time for achievements, not for theoretical disputes. [applause]

In the political sphere, it behooves Congress to enact measures leading to general well-being, to correct the pitfalls of our organization, and to provide the resources for a correct administration. I will submit to its decisions and judgment. I will only ask for authority or make strict use of exceptional means to consolidate our institutions, to overcome crises, and to promote change. [applause]

My government will not look for excuses to avoid fulfilling the commitments I undertook as a candidate. I will not reach compromises over and above the wishes of the electors and will not conclude leaders' agreements on the basis of an alleged consensus to avoid complying with people's will. [applause]

My government will promote discourse. It will stimulate debate and will only seek agreements that faithfully adhere to the people's madate. [applause] I have received that mandate as president. The congressmen also have a mandate. In the [congressional] chambers are represented our traditional parties and a new political force -- the Patriotic Union. We salute its presence. [applause]

These events attest to and confirm the validity of our democratic institutions which, through free elections as in March and May, allowed us to express our political disagreements. That sense of democracy has entered the consciences of all Colombians. [applause]

During two elections, that same enthusiastic and unarmed people, after a vigorous and long campaign -- and later, also in a resounding manner during the pastoral visitor of His Holiness Pope John Paul II -- gave ample proof of their civic nature and their deep-seated and express desire to live in peace and to be allowed to live in peace. [long applause]

Let us look at the nation. We are a country of vast areas, fertile lands, diverse climates, varied production, great natural resources, and serious and enterprising people. Nevertheless, we have inherited long-stnading problems and are facing new needs and challenges. The per capita income which had been growing for several decades has fallen below 1982 levels. To make matters worse, unequal distribution of income has increased. Public expenditures have been chiefly earmarked for operational activities and excessive investments have been made in sectors of doubtful social and economic profitablity.

The fiscal deficit has reached alarming proportions for the next budget. The trend of excessive growth in public expenditures has continued, but it has not brought social benefits. The inordinate increase in modes of payments [medios de pago] is threatening to unleash again the inflationary spiral. The government will have to make a deep commitment to adopt the appropriate corrective measures. Despite its efforts to get reorganized, the financial sector is in a slump. The foreign debt is approaching worrisome levels. In the decentralized sector, the lack of liquidity and the indebtedness are also reaching alarming figures.

Like other societies, ours is made up of groups whose standards of living vary. However, in our case we have reached a critical situation because huge sectors of the population are excluded from the most elementary benefits such as nutrition, drinking water, health, work, and leisure. They suffer extreme poverty. These groups are deprived of the advantages of life in a society. [applause]

Such discrepancies mandate a treatment not only based on humanitarian feelings or on appeals of the loftiest spiritual nature, but also based on the state's raison d'etre and the preservation of society. The real wages of Colombian workers have decreased. Working conditions and wages have deteriorated. The scourge of unemployment, which exists in even the most developed nations, is weighing heavily on us. The governments of these nations recognize the failure of all the strategies that have been devised to create new sources of employment. For us, along with the eradication of absolute poverty, this is one of the great challenges we must face. Unemployment has now reached its highest level in the past 50 years and is especially hitting Colombian youths and professionals. [applause]

The adjustment policy, for all its severity, fell almost exclusively on the most vulnerable sectors of the people. Therefore, this strategy cannot continue to be implemented. [applause] Public expenditures will be reoriented toward social areas, the production of food, nutrition, health, housing, drinking water, access roads, and elementary education, chiefly in rural and outlying areas. [applause]

We shall implement an emergency program to increase employment, which will require the support of employers and workers for those in need. Government resources channeled to sectors generating employment and promoting social welfare programs previously mentioned here, will help resolve the situation of those living in absolute poverty. In order to make these programs possible, we need a new tax system, which the government will present to Congress. We will seek to even out the burden and to create the proper conditions for investment and for prosperity. We will also propose new budget and public spending statutes so that our budget policy can be an instrument for the proper use of government resources. Coffee income geared to guarantee profits for growers, should also be used to meet the needs of communities. [applause]

Oil revenues, which result from a great collective effort, will be used for purposes beyond the immediate benefit of that sector. Since housing is a necessity and since the construction sector is a source of employment, we must introduce legislation that will allow public institutions to purchase lands to build housing units with access to public services and transportation. This will be done.

If an urban reform is unavoidable, so is agrarian reform. Not having access to land deprives thousands of peasant families of a proper income and creates situations of violence. We must create speedy and equitable procedures for the expropriation and distribution of land that will allow us to fulfill this old and permanent wish. At the same time, we must implement the most important technological advances to modernize and stimulate the rural sector. It is important to incorporate new lands into our economic activity. We have much fertile land, but much of it remains unexploited. The construction of roads and control of our waters are projects that must be undertaken in order to expand the promising agricultural future of Colombia. [applause]

We must explore, use our imagination, be willing to take chances, but we will also need a great effort on the part of our society. The first demand is the strengthening of civil order. This is the problem of public order.

Despite our problems, our state is a constitutional one. In this state, peoples of all leanings -- those who are strongly attached to the past and those who wish to introduce radical changes -- can live together. The basis for co-existence is respect of the law even when important changes are sought. For this reason, the institutions must be valid, or recover their validity if it has been lost.

If we all work within the law; if we behave in accordance with the Constitution; if we discuss our problems in a political manner; if we resolve our conflicts, complaints, and controversies, by using the judicial institutions; if we commit ourselves to undertake an authentic and vigorous social, political, and economic change; if we work with patriotism, sincerity, and honesty; then we will be able to recover the path of harmony of a civilized society.

When the operation of an institution is hindered, when co-existence among the citizens is broken, the search for that reestablishment and reconciliation must be the first and permanent task of the state. The government must always be willing to examine new viewpoints and proposals. Our desire for reconciliation must continue to be based on clear and institutional guidelines, precisely because we are trying to recover our normalcy and re-establish co-existence in Colombia. [applause] We must draft a plan to allow for the reincorporation of those who chose the path of armed subversion. This plan must allow them to join a full civilian life within a secure framework so they may practice, as citizens, their social, political, economic, and cultural rights -- the same rights possessed by millions upon millions of Colombians who have lived in peace and who prefer to live in peace. [applause]

To turn this viewpoint into a reality, to consolidate what has been achieved, and to move ahead, we will create an organization that will be directly below the president of the republic, to guide and coordinate the political, social, and economic plans that will contribute to the normalization and promote the rehabilitation of the zones and people beset by violence. To achieve this we must spare no effort or expense.

The judges have an important role in this plan. Anyone who violates the law, who breaks the institutional rules must receive the appropriate punishment. Peace and co-existence are based on efficient, impartial, and prompt justice. The state must always give the judges, and more so under these special circumstances when their work becomes more important, the necessary instruments to efficiently and safely perform their duties.

To achieve these goals the government will, first of all, guarantee the independence of the judges. We must surround them with dignity, protect them, and ensure their efficiency. This government will guarantee this with the necessary budget.

Society has placed the responsibility for protecting public order on the president and the Armed Forces. It is an unavoidable task and the very reason for the existence of the state. If the president and the Armed Forces do not fulfill their duties, the people begin to feel that their rights and interests are endangered. When this occurs the people tend to take justice into their own hands and this kind of private justice is unacceptable.

Within this framework, the state and its armed branch must strictly abide by the Constitution, strongly abide by the law, and respect the rights of the people. Apparently, the state, the Armed Forces, and the government are at a disadvantage. Those who choose rebellion and choose the deadly path of terrorism are violating essential rights: the rights to life, property, and safety. The state cannot use this method. If it does, it loses its legitimacy, its moral distinction, and the support of the people who, in peace or war, are the main elements for the permanent and serene practice of authority. [applause]

Within these concepts, the Armed Forces and the president of the Republic -- entrusted with the enforcement of the Constitution to protect public order throughout the country -- will guarantee the implementation of the laws that protect all Colombians.

The mission of the civilian authority, supported when it becomes necessary by the Armed Forces, is to defend the rights of the people and demand that the constitution be respected. The legitimate use of force is accepted by the people. However, the arbitrary use of force is rejected and leads to violence. [applause]

I invite institutions, parties, people, groups, and organizations to help in the task of incorporating everyone into civilian life and institutional normalcy. This is a united effort involving all Colombians. It is not a lonely effort of the government. We must all make a commitment to our historical responsibility.

The main beneficiaries of that government effort will be the most needy and the most backward regions. Today, more so than in the past, society is split by profound divisions. There are many people who lack almost all essential things.

If our society wants to preserve its values and even its own existence, it must focus the state's main action on creating less bitter conditions for Colombians. Those who seek privileges will gain nothing by building walls around themselves, isolating themselves, wanting no part of the fate of their own compatriots, placing obstacles to changes, and obstructing reforms. The authority will not be a guardian of aberrant inequalities and unnecessary established advantages. [applause]

Extreme poverty cannot be accepted as an unavoidable consequence of natural inequalities among men, much less as a characteristic inherent in backward societies besieged by destitution. At the end of the 20th century, Colombia will not insist on formulas proven to be inefficient.

The presence of several heads of state and representatives of friendly governments encourages me to urge Latin Americans, with the solidarity of other countries, to tackle the great battle against poverty. This will be a priority topic in regional, bilateral, and multilateral discussions during my administration.

I am convinced that for those of us who have been given the responsibility to rule in the upcoming years, the great challenge is to overcome the obstacles that poverty has placed before us. I know that neither the country nor I are facing an easy task. There is an unfavorable situation today in the economic and fiscal sectors, and even in institutional organization.

If there is much to be reconstructed, we will reconstruct. There are no models to imitate. We must resort to our own resources and our own imagination. [applause]

The time has come to practice new and bold innovations. The path that we have traveled along as a nation, which has been long and at times painful, stands as an example. We have had defeats, but we have always overcome them. We must maintain our memory and our faith -- memory to remember with pride where we have been and faith to move forward. [applause]

Our reference point cannot be our frustrations. Strengthened and encouraged by what we have done and achieved, we must look to our future with hope. I have asked the people, and I wish to do so again, to actively participate in the country's public life. This is not, as many fear, a call to disorder. Quite the contrary, I have great confidence in my people. That is why I demand that you act orderly in defense of your own interests. [applause]

We must have trust. Peoples and men are only defeated when they accept defeat beforehand. That is not what our history shows; that is not our character. United, the nation will achieve its objectives to bring changes and transformations that cannot wait. It is my duty to promote this strongly; others will have to continue this. If we do this, our generation and the young people who will replace us will enjoy a just and equitable lifestyle that will be accepted by all, not with apathy and resignation, but with optimism and enthusiasm. [applause]

These are my objectives. Like all state officials, the president is also asked to swear that he will fulfill his duties in the name of the benefactor God of us all, and I have done so before the Congress of the republic, which is the legitimate representative of the people. I hope that God and my compatriots will accompany me in this task. [applause]

Names Cabinet Members

PA080300 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0212 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Decree No 2576 issued by the government of President Virgilio Barco; read by an unidentified official from the Narino Presidential Palace Protocol Room -- live]

[Text] Article 1: The following are to be appointed ministers of the Executive Office:

Government:	Fernando Cepeda Ulloa
Foreign Relations:	Julio Londono Paredes
Justice:	Eduardo Suescun Monroy
Finance and public credit:	Cesar Gaviria Trujillo
National defense:	Rafael Samudio Molina
Agriculture:	Jose Fernando Botero Ochoa
Labor and social security:	Jose Name Teran
Health:	Ignacio Velez Escobar
Economic development:	Mario Calderon Rivera
Mines and energy:	Guillermo Perry Rubio
National education:	Marina Uribe de Eusse
Communications:	William Fadul Vergara
Public Works and Transport:	Luis Fernando Jaramillo Correa

Article 2: German Montoya Velez is appointed secretary general and chief of the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic to replace Dr Victor G. Ricardo, whose resignation is accepted.

Article 3: The present decree is valid beginning on the date of its publication.
To be released, published, and enforced.
Issued in Bogota on 7 August 1986

[Signed] Virgilio Barco, president of the Republic of Colombia

VISITING PRESIDENTS BACK STRENGTHENED DEMOCRACY

PA071845 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 7 Aug 86

[By Jose Domingo Bernal]

[Text] In Bogota, the presidents of Venezuela, El Salvador, Honduras, Uruguay, Costa Rica and Colombia have called for the strengthening of democracy in Latin America and taking joint action to resolve problems generated by the foreign debt. The presidents, who received the proposal for the institutionalization of the Latin American parliament, agreed there will not be peace without democracy and there will not be economic development without peace.

Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi said that Latin American problems will be resolved only when there is true political and economic integration.

Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said he had come to Colombia to greet peace advocate Belisario Bentancur and the new Colombian president, who will undoubtedly make efforts to strengthen democracy.

Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo insisted that Latin American countries have been victimized in the past few years by unjust trade policies of the developed nations.

Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti praised the administration of President Betancur, which ends today. He was obliged to face difficult times, but rose to the occasion and to the nature of the fatherland's history, Sanguinetti said.

Finally, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez described Costa Rica as a paradigm of freedom and an oasis of peace in conflict-ridden Central America.

BRIEFS

DRUGS SEIZED -- In Magadelena Department, narcotics police have seized 10 kg of cocaine and 109 bundles of marijuana. The confiscation took place at the Frisco Farm in Fundacion. [Summary] [Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Aug 86 PA]

TERAN SIGNS DECLARATION WITH BRAZIL'S SODRE

PA061247 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpts] On 5 August the foreign ministers of Ecuador and Brazil Edgar Teran Teran and Roberto de Abreu Sodre, respectively, signed a joint declaration on cooperation and trade that deals with bilateral issues.

During the ceremony, the Ecuadoran foreign minister stressed the importance of the declaration, because it reflects common views on the principles of international coexistence and Latin American problems. Minister Teran also reiterated the traditional friendship ties that have always joined Ecuador with Brazil. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre expressed his satisfaction with signing the declaration and thanked the Ecuadoran people and Government for their favorable reception. He said that the issues which inspired the document reflect the feeling of the two peoples, because it contains important issues of common interest. He also stressed the usefulness and efficiency of periodic joint declarations, saying they give continuity to a dialogue that is always beneficial. [passage omitted]

ESPINOSA ANNOUNCES OIL PRODUCTION DECREASE

PA071537 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Ecuadoran Government is willing to substantially reduce its oil production to abide by the OPEC resolution, Energy and Mines Minister Javier Espinosa has announced. The minister arrived yesterday in Quito after attending the special OPEC conference that concluded at 1800 on Tuesday in Geneva.

Ecuador will continue to cooperate with all available means so that OPEC will be able to reach a permanent agreement on production quotas and price structure at its next meeting, to be held in 2 months, Espinosa added. The agreement will be in effect as of 1 September for 2 months, but a new ministerial conference will be held on 6 October to evaluate the market and to decide on furture strategy, Espinosa said. He added that OPEC is trying to release its members from having to follow the forces of the market. To achieve this, an effort will also be made so that members selling through the (?lease back) formula give up this system, as it has also had an influence in reducing prices.

COLORADO PARTY EXECUTIVE BOARD SUSPENDS SESSION

PY080138 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Carlos Romero [Pereira] Arza, the Colorado Party rebel and visible head of a democratizing movement within the ruling Colorado Party, is running the risk of being disciplined by the party leaders for having accused the present regime in Paraguay of using the party for its personal ends.

The party's Executive Board tonight abruptly suspended its ordinary session at which the Stroessnerist wing had planned to present a petition to discipline Romero for the statements he made in a panel called: Is Democracy Possible in Paraguay?

The Colorado Party rebel called for a new society with the exclusion of corrupt people and political delinquents, at a forum to discuss democracy held on 2 August with the participation of Humberto Rubin, manager of the combative Radio Nanduti, and Fernando Vera, head of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party (PRF) which abstains from national elections.

Romero Pereira Arza, son of former Paraguayan President Tomas Romero Pereira, who in 1954 handed over power to General Alfreso Stroessner, entered the political scene in 1985 questioning the political and administrative corruption reigning in Paraguay. [passage omitted]

RADIO NETHERLANDS REPORTER DETAINED IN INTERIOR

PY021824 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Jan Thielen, a Radio Netherlands reporter was detained yesterday morning along with officials from the Committee of Churches at a place called Vaqueria in the Yhu region. It is reported that Thielen had been in this country for a few days and that he went to the Yhu region to learn about the situation of the numerous peasants who have land ownership problems there.

Our source reported that the European reporter was released last night, but that he must appear again at the local police station at 0700 today.

REPAYMENT OF DEBT IN KIND UNDER CONSIDERATION

PY071133 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0402 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 5 Aug (EFE) -- Deputy Economy Minister Gustavo Saberbein today said that Peru might repay 33 percent of the debt it owes to U.S. and European banks and financial agencies in kind. He explained that this formula would thus affect $33 out of each $100 owed to the banks.

The official added that the formula was proposed by the banks and agencies.

Saberbein noted that Peru knows that its debt amounts to $14 billion but cannot repay it. He remarked that Peru will repay it only partially, within its possibilities, and without hampering its development.

Peru has already announced that it will be unable to pay $180 million to the IMF on 15 August and that it will make a symbolic payment even if it is declared ineligible to receive new loans.

Saberbein said that the IMF "is very likely" to declare Peru ineligible. "This does not depend on us, and the greatest danger is that our creditors may fail to understand the situation because they do not take into account what the government has achieved in its first year in power," he added.

Among the achievements of the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] social democratic government, Saberbein mentioned the cancellation of short-term bank loans, the inflation rate drop, the substantial fiscal deficit reduction, and the struggle against drug trafficking and terrorism, which are the main issues in the crisis that the country is experiencing.

He added that the GDP have already grown by 6 percent this year and that the annual GDP growth will reach 7.2 percent if the current trend continues.

Saberbein also announced that the financial market has been divided into two areas and that bank operations have returned to normal, adding that under the two-market system each U.S. dollar sells at 17.4 intis, Peru's currency. This exchange rate will be exclusively for tourists. He explained that there is a strong depression in the tourist market and that efforts must be made to prevent abrupt changes. However, the other sectors of the financial market will continue to operate as usual, that is, the market will continue to supply currency for remittances abroad, he added.

Saberbein said the exchange market has operated normally after the government closed it between 27 and 30 July to prevent speculation caused by the rumors circulating before the speech Garcia delivered on 28 July. The rumors said that the president would announce a devaluation, but no devaluation was decreed. In addition, it was announced that the exchange rate will remain unchanged until the end of the year.

However, the government announced several restrictions on remittances abroad, among them a 2-year suspension of profit remittances and other similar measures.

WARNKE ENDS VISITS, GRANTS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY072303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 6 Aug (AFP) -- FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Jurgen Warnke stated today, at the end of an official 4-day visit to Peru, that his country understands the Peruvian decision to pay its foreign debt with 10 percent of its exports.

In a news conference granted before leaving for Caracas, Warnke stated that he and President Alan Garcia had ample discussions on Peru's economic difficulties and that the two agreed on the fact that development can be achieved with the cooperation of private enterprises.

In a meeting 2 days ago, Warnke gave Garcia an invitation from FRG Chancellor Helmut Khol to visit the FRG.

Among other considerations, he said that the invitation is to stress the friendship existing between the two nations, now that Peru is consolidating its position against a situation of violence, with terrorism being one of the toughest problems.

Warnke said that his country's police could grant technical assistance to the Peruvian police on matters related to terrorism, drug trafficking, and other activities dealing with repressing crime.

Warnke said that Peruvian debt to the FRG amounts to $273 million: $173 million with private creditors and the balance with the government. The government credits were granted under very soft conditions to give priority attention to cooperation for development.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON POLICE STOPPAGE, SUBVERSION

PY072023 Lima Television Peruana Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Interview with Interior Minister Abel Salinas by unidentified reporters; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Salinas] Some pamphlets threatening strikes and stoppages and alleging irregularities have been appearing lately. But, as you will have realized, no strike or stoppage have been staged so far. Very much the opposite, we are receiving greater support from within the police institutions in response to our efforts to improve their efficiency. This support comes from all levels. from officers and from the lower ranks. Naturally, irregularities do occur, but as soon as a charge is made, we immediately investigate it.

[Reporter] But if a stoppage occurred, what protection could be offered to the people?

[Salinas] I think that we have no reason to believe that there will be a stoppage. I can clearly and confidently say that there will be no stoppage. The people may rest assured that the police will continue to protect them.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, do you think, based on the performance of the police forces, that the state of emergency might be suspended at any time for the municipal elections?

[Salinas] The state of emergency does not depend solely on the performance of the police forces. It is not exclusively a police problem. It is a problem, which in one way or another, involves all of us in safeguarding order and tranquility under the law and the norms of modern community life. It will be, therefore, a political decision to suspend the state of emergency [words indistinct].

[Reporter] What is your opinion on [words indistinct] by the police forces, has it been successful? What is your opinion on this matter?

[Salinas] I believe that, without losing the national perspective in the problem of subversion, the situation is being well controlled. As you may have observed, the most recent acts were not as savage as they used to be. The number of attacks remains practically the same, while the amount of damage has declined.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, will the government's current antisubversive policy be maintained?

[Salinas] Of course, the antisubversive policy constantly being reviewed and readjusted according to circumstances, and we are now taking the initiative in the antisubversive struggle. As President Garcia announced in Congress, the regionalization, the autonomy, and responsibilities of each of the announced regions will be increased in a great effort to demonstrate to the country, as well to its people, that only with their cooperation can the existing problems be overcome.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA MAYOR SHOT IN AYACUCHO

PY071757 Paris AFP in Spanish 1741 GMT 7 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Ayacucho, 7 Aug (AFP) -- The police reported today that Shining Path terrorists today killed Braulio Zago Pariona, mayor of San Juan Bautista district of Ayacucho and a leader of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA]. This is the most serious attack to take place in this southeastern Peruvian city since President Alan Garcia's administration took over.

Zaga, 52, a dental surgeon and the father of eight, was attacked by two individuals who machinegunned him at point-blank range and fled, according to Zaga's widow Aida Bendezu, who witnessed the attack.

According to authorities the attack took place at approximately 1300 GMT today at a small square 4 blocks from the main plaza of Ayacucho, the foremost stronghold of the Shining Path in Peru.

Civil Guards Killed in Lima

PY072042 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1427 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Aug (EFE) -- Two Civil Guards were murdered this morning by two individuals in a Lima bus while going to work.

The two guards were shot dead by two presumed terrorists who were riding the same bus.

The crime was committed when the bus was at an intersection in downtown Lima, at 0600.

The bodies of the two guards, whose names have not yet been revealed, were taken to the police hospital where their deaths were confirmed.

GROUP OF SIX ISSUES MEXICO DECLARATION

FL071927 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1821 GMT 7 Aug 86

[By Eduardo Gonzalez, special correspondent]

[Text] Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo, 7 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- In the Mexico Declaration, Group of Six leaders today urged U.S. and Soviet leaders to reach an agreement and end anti-satellite arms tests and offered to participate with the superpowers in verification mechanisms aimed at ending nuclear tests.

At the end of their second summit meeting, the political leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania said the improvement of anti-satellite weapons threatens a number of agreements on arms limitations and disarmament.

The Mexico Declaration, signed by Presidents Raul Alfonsin and Miguel de la Madrid, Prime Ministers Rajiv Gandhi, Andreas Papandreou, and Ingvar Carlsson, as well as by Tanzania's former President Julius Nyerere notes that existing treaties which safeguard space for peaceful uses as well as the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missiles Limitations Systems Treaty should be fully respected, reinforced, and broadened.

They reiterated the request to avoid the arms race in space inasmuch as, the Mexico Declaration indicates, space belongs to humankind. As beneficiaries of this common heritage, we oppose the improper use of space, they said.

The Mexico summit document also states that for the last 4 decades states with nuclear weapons have had the almost exclusive responsibility of ending the nuclear arms race, while the rest of the world has been excluded.

The leaders of the Group of Six categorically stated that it is still possible to save from war a world that has fallen into the habit of weapons and more and more arsenals, and said the time has come to put an end to it.

The Group of Six offered the superpowers their participation in verification mechanisms to end nuclear tests and said these measures could strengthen the confidence in a U.S. -Soviet moratorium and would be an important step toward implementing a total ban of nuclear tests. The measures could include the establishment of temporary vigilance stations in existing testing sites; arrangements could be made to use the stations in the United States and the Soviet Union to watch their territories away from testing sites, as well as inspecting big chemical explosions. Likewise, they proposed meetings with experts from the Group of Six and the superpowers aimed at examining the way of putting into practice and analysing other possible measures that will facilitate the verification of nuclear testing ban.

At the end of the Declaration, the Group of Six leaders urged the peoples, parliaments, and governments of the entire world to actively support this call, inasmuch as each individual has the right for peace and the duty to make efforts in achieving it.

They said the peoples of the world, together or individually, could not erase from the public's mind the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedies, but together we can and should erase from our future the horror that is threatening us.

DELHI ON GANDHI'S VISIT, IXTAPA SUMMIT

BK080437 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Addressing the concluding session [of the Group of Six summit at Ixtapa] the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, urged the two superpowers to subscribe to a binding obligation on elimination of nuclear weapons and accept the six-nation proposal for verification of a moratorium on nuclear weapon test. Mr Gandhi said that nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity and must be banned. The prime minister said: If nuclear weapons denote the world's death wish, the six nations' movement represents humanity's will to survive. He regretted that the nuclear tests are still continuing. About outer space, he said it is a common heritage of all mankind. We cannot acquiesce to its privatization, certainly not for destroying the earth.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi has since arrived in Mexico City on official visit to the country. At the airport, he was received among others by the Mexican foreign minister. Mr Bernando Sepulveda. Shortly after his arrival, Mr GAndhi called on President Miguel de la Madrid.

Speaking at a banquet hosted by the Mexican president, Mr Rajiv Gandhi expressed the importance of increasing South-South cooperation. We would like to see the setting up of information grids that will enable entrepreneurs from countries of the areas to know one another and share the experience and expertise, he said.

Earlier, addressing a joint press conference in Ixtapa, Mr Rajiv Gandhi made it clear that India had no intention to make nuclear weapons. The Swedish prime minister, Mr Ingvar Carlsson, said the six-nation campaign will be intensified in the coming days to mobilize a strong public opinion in favor of nuclear disarmament.

PEMEX TO INCREASE COOPERATION WITH INDIA

FL071452 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0103 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 6 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and India will increase bilateral cooperation concerning oil technology as a result of a meeting held between Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta and his Indian counterpart, G.B. Ramakrishna, [passage omitted]

Beteta told his guest that Indian personnel could be trained at the Mexican Petroleum Institute and at Pemex installations. Ramakrishna agreed with Beteta and reported that his country imports 30 percent of its oil.

SALVADOR'S DUARTE TRANSITS; NO OFFICIAL WELCOME

PA070414 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte made a service stop here last night. He left today for Colombia to attend the inauguration of President-elect Virgilio Barco. Those present were very surprised that neither his fellow Christian Democrats nor Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias were there to greet him.

President Duarte noted during an exclusive interview that the topic of Central America may be discussed during the event in Colombia.

[Begin Duarte recording] No meeting has been specifically scheduled for this, but some activities have been scheduled, including informal meetings and a dinner the president will give in our honor. We will probably meet and discuss the topics of Latin America, the monetary issue, the foreign debt, Central America's problems, the effects of the problem of communism in the area, and the problem of terrorism. That is to say, there are so many things to talk about each time we presidents get together, it is worthwhile for us to exchange views about them. [end recording]

DELVALLE DISCUSSES BANKING SECRECY ISSUE

PA071815 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 7 Aug 86 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Communique issued by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency; no date given]

[Text] In view of the ill-intended rumors circulating which state that agreements might be signed that would affect banking secrecy, the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic hereby notes, as a definite reply, a statement made on 30 July by President Eric Arturo Delvalle before the Panamanian Banking Association:

"Confidentiality is a right provided by special laws that are recognized by jurisprudence and incorporated in banking practice and business usage; it is protected by penal law. It is a right that protects multinational corporations, local investors, professionals, and small businessmen.

"Confidentiality is part of our juridical institutions. It is not a sudden thing or a brief article in some legal text. Confidentiality is born and grows with the Republic. It is found in all and each of our institutions. As do all rights, confidentiality entails a duty. To make use of confidentiality, one must make good use of it. Otherwise, the right of confidentiality should be restricted by the application of measures which are provided for in our juridical system to conduct investigations of all illegal acts, should there be any."

Guillermo Antonio Adames, press and information secretary of the Presidency of the Republic.

BELIZE

ESQUIVEL'S VISIT TO ISRAEL CALLED 'ILL-ADVISED'

FL072331 Belize City THE BELIZE TIMES in English 3 Aug 86 p 5

["Bottomline" article]

[Text] The visit to Israel by our prime minister [Manuel Esquivel] was ill-advised and could not have been made at a worse time. Coming before talks with Guatemala begin and before the United Nations General Assembly opens in September could mean trouble for Belize.

The situation at the UN, as regards to Belize, is already strained. Belize finds itself increasingly isolated in the UN when it comes to an issue that is dear to the hearts of all Latin Americans -- the issue of the Falkland Islands or Malvinas. The Latin Americans will be able to carry many Caribbean nations and indeed many Commonwealth African nations with them when the question is voted upon.

So that Latin America is seeing Belize as a sort of odd-man out.

By courting a kind of special relationship with Israel, by cosying up to Israel Belize might pay a price much bigger than any benefit it could get from Israel.

The Arab world monitors all visits of heads of government to the state of Israel. If the Arabs interpret this official visit by the prime minister of Belize as a special bilateral relationship we could find ourselves isolated not only in Latin America but also among the Arab countries.

When it comes to the policy to be adopted one would prefer a neutral or open-handed policy. One sticks by the bed-rock principles of self-determination and territorial integrity.

Belize cannot speak out of the two corners of its mouth. Supporting territorial integrity in the case of Belize but supporting Israel in annexing Arab lands on other occasions is to show confusion.

The real cost of the visit to Israel will not be in the money spent on the airline tickets rather it must be measured in the bad will it will generate in the Arab countries who have supported us with their votes at the United Nations. It was only when Israel saw the handwriting on the wall that it finally came over.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT ARIAS LEAVES FOR BARCO INAUGURATION

PA070440 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] President Arias Sanchez left for Colombia after making a historical decision in Costa Rica. The president of the Costa Ricans, who was accompanied by his wife Margarita Penon de Arias and other members of the delegation that will represent our country at Colombian President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas' inauguration, boarded his plane at 0940 after having signed a decree enabling a woman, namely Vice President Victoria Garron, to occupy the Presidency of the nation.

The retinue is made up by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, his wife, and Deputies Mireya Guevarra, Alfonso Stevanovich, Javier Solis, and Jose Maria Borbon. [passage omitted]

Reiterates Neutrality in Bogota

PA071724 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Relay from Bogota by Milagros Espinoza]

[Text] Accompanied by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto and (Alan Araya), Costa Rican charge d'affaires in Colombia, President Oscar Arias Sanchez offered a news conference which was attended by several dozen international journalists at the [name indistinct] Convention Center in Bogota, under strict security measures.

Arias Sanchez said he was pleased to be visiting Colombia again, to be able to express Costa Rica's solidarity and identification with Colombia's democratic process. He said: We believe in dialogue and in the people's will expressed in the polls. He recalled that Costa Rica wants to contribute to make peace possible in Latin America, which can only occur through democracy.

The president discussed several topics during the news conference, including the Contadora Group process. He said that this group had filled a large vacuum in Latin America, in view of the OAS' shortcomings, and that therefore, Costa Rica has supported it. I want to be optimistic, and I think that it is still possible to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, President Arias said, adding that Costa Rica will always support the efforts undertaken by the Contadora and Support Groups. He recalled that no country, except for Nicaragua, and abstained from making observations regarding the Contadora Act [sentence as heard]. He added: Our observations were in the political field, on issues concerning the procedures to verify the implementation of truly free democratic and electoral processes in Central America.

In addition, Arias Sanchez said that the Contadora Group efforts would have been more successful had Nicaragua shown more willingness to negotiate. He added: For example, had Nicaragua accepted the recommendations for a broader opening which were made by the Central American presidents during the Esquipulas summit in late May, the current situation could have been prevented.

President Arias was frequently asked by the international media gathered here in Colombia about Costa Rica's neutrality. Regarding this, he said that Costa Rica is not often in the news, and that therefore its neutrality is the only topic that hits the front pages of the international press. He reiterated that his government wants to preserve Costa Rica's neutrality, because it believes in self-determination, and that the country should not get involved in the conflict. Once again, Arias Sanchez said that foreigners who violate Costa Rica's neutrality will not have the government's acquiescence, recalling his announcement that any government official collaborating with the exiles who abuse Costa Rica's hospitality will be dismissed. He added: When we declared our neutrality we did so in all sincerity, with the intention to abide by this declaration, and not just consider it as something for external consumption. No one should believe that the activities of the Nicaraguan contras are tolerated by this government, he stressed. He noted that the ongoing entrance of Nicaraguans through the northern border, some of whom join the struggle against the Nicaraguan Government, is a problem for Costa Rica. In this regard, Arias Sanchez said:

[Begin recording] If Costa Rica decides to increase the number of its civil guardsmen -- not necessarily by acquiring heavy weapons, but by increasing the number of civil guardsmen and giving each one a revovler to enforce our neutrality and be able to increase our vigilance at the Nicaraguan border, which extends more than 300 km -- we are accused of militarizing the country as if [words indistinct]. If on the contrary, we decide not to reinforce our Civil Guard, not to assign any more funds to our Public Security Ministry for our public security...[changes thought] we have a [word indistinct] ministry because we have nothing to defend ourselves from, because we are not being threatened by anyone, because we believe that our only defense is based on law and international organizations, because our country is [word indistinct] with civil-minded teachers, where we do not have armed forces, where the chiefs of our Civil Guard [words indistinct].

As I was saying, if we do not assign any more funds to our Public Security Ministry, we are accused of deliberately ignoring the contras' activities in our territory. In other words, we end up losing anyway. The only thing I can say is that on my part, on the part of my government and aides there is a sincere and honest desire, a firm determination to truly comply and ensure compliance with our neutrality, without spending any more money on public security, because we have other needs. We will do everything possible to prevent any abuse of our hospitality, any abuse [word indistinct] of our political asylum to use Costa Rican territory for military activities against sister nations. We will -- to the extent of our capabilities -- considerably reinforce the border area with civil guardsmen, to prevent the use of our territory by any Costa Rican, Nicaraguan, or American against Daniel Ortega's government. [end recording]

EDITORIAL SCORES NICARAGUA'S SUIT AT ECJ

PA070428 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 31 Jul 86 p 14-A

[Editorial: "The Degradation of the International Court"]

[Excerpts] Encouraged by the questionable sentence passed against the United States by the International Court of Justice [ICJ] on 27 June, and in accordance with the Leninist strategy of subverting and exploiting international forums in an effort to shield the consolidation of the totalitarian project in Nicaragua, the Sandinist regime has accused Costa Rica before the ICJ at The Hague. According to the insulting message spattered with threats that the Foreign Ministry received from the Nicaraguan Government, the aim of the procedures initiated against Costa Rica is "to end Costa Rica's complicity with the activities carried out by the U.S. Government against Nicaragua," and "to prevent a generalized war caused by the violation of the basic rules of international law."

The charges made at the ICJ by the Nicaraguan dictatorship are a reiteration of the absurd lies the Sandinists and their friends have told against Costa Rica, with the support of a strident leftist international publicity apparatus, which has spread these lies throughout the world. The time chosen by Managua to announce this judicial action -- the eve of Commander Daniel Ortega's appearance before the UN Security Council to fantasize over the U.S. "military occupation" of our country -- is evidence enough of the true purpose of this new chapter of Sandinist outrageousness.

Obviously, what Costa Rica is facing at the ICJ is not a judicial disagreement with Nicaragua, but a political case, within the broader context of the Sandinist regime's aggressiveness and intolerance toward its democratic neighbors, and the case should be handled as such.

With their complaint, the Marxist commanders are not trying to claim legal values, which are inconceivable in their ideology, but to vilify a peaceful, free, and unarmed nation, and with it the United States and the cause of democracy in Central America.

The selection of the forum at The Hague for this poor imitation of justice is not accidental either. Unfortunately, the once prestigious International Court has not been able to avoid the deterioration, politicization, and degradation of the original goals of the United Nations and its huge tangle of organizations. With a majority of judges from countries such as Poland, the PRC, Algeria, and Senegal, whose lack of judicial independence and attachment to correctness speaks for itself, what kind of judicial equity can be expected?

This background and the hardly promising prospects for justice emerging from The Hague, suggest that Costa Rica should not accept the dictates of a forum that is obviously prejudiced, or procedures that can only bring criticism to our country and juicy propagandist dividend to those who today subjugate, silence, and murder the Nicaraguan people. [passage omitted]

Under these circumstances, and in the current context, Costa Rica cannot commit the excess of concentrating its efforts and resources, or of spending itself in a battle that the Sandinists have beforehand designed in their own favor at The Hague. On the contrary, our government should publicly and internationally denounce this maneuver for what it is: a degradation of justice.

If any lesson, which we do not need, can be found in this latest attack by Managua reiterated by Daniel Ortega at the United Nations, it is that totalitarian dynamics do not recognize or accept neutral positions. Therefore, national interest demands that without further delay, Costa Rica must carry out a vigorous foreign policy action in keeping with the country's dignity and the historical moment.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ANNOUNCES DATE FOR TALKS WITH REBELS

PA071752 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1725 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 7 Aug (EFE) -- President Jose Napoleon Duarte announced today in Bogota that the dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and guerrillas will be resumed on 29 August.

"We are struggling for peace in my country, and at this time I am presenting a new possibility for talks. I have proposed 29 August as the date for a meeting with the rebels," Duarte said.

Duarte, who yesterday had said that he had selected three cities in eastern El Salvador as possible sites for the talks, insisted that this third meeting with the rebels will be "to propose their incorporation in the democratic process" in the country.

The three cities mentioned by Duarte as possible sites for the new talks are San Miguel, Gotera [name as received] and Berlin, all of which are located in El Salvador's eastern region," and close to the areas where there are more frequent clashes between the guerrillas and the Army [quotation marks as received].

The Salvadoran president is in Bogota to attend the inaugural ceremony of Liberal Virgilio Barco Vargas, the new Colombian president who succeeds Conservative Belisario Betancur.

Viera Explains Proposal

PA072321 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Statement by Deputy Culture and Communications Minister Roberto Edmundo Viera, official government spokesman for the third meeting between the Salvadoran Government and representatives of the FMLN-FDR; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Regarding the third meeting, you already know the mechanisms that were used. The government presented a proposal to Msgr Rivera y Damas, who took it to Perquin where he was given a counterproposal. On 4 August the government presented a new plan.

In summary, the initial proposal included a date: Friday, 29 August. The government proposed the cathedral in the city of San Miguel as the site for the meeting. It proposed the city of Gotera [name as received] as an alternative. In this proposal, the president stated clearly that he would head the government's delegation. This proposal also included guarantees with regard to the arrival and departure of the FMLN people. The proposal also stated that there would be a place where the FMLN-FDR could stay the day before and sleep there. The place is in San Miguel and would have the legal status of an embassy since there has been talks with an ambassador from a European country to establish such a place to afford greater guarantees. The proposal also noted that the International Red Cross would be given facilities so that it may transport the delegates.

Basically, this was the essence of the first proposal. The FMLN-FDR responded to it. Their response was basically a repeat of the position they adopted when the president's invitation to a dialogue was announced. They proposed San Salvador as the site for the meeting. They also proposed the formation of a commission that would have to come here and hold meetings with the news media prior to the date for the meeting. They also proposed an integrated security plan that would provide military protection from the two sides, that is, an integrated security plan that would include both the Armed Forces and the FMLN. They also proposed the demilitarization of the area. Since they speak of San Salvador as the site for the meeting, I suppose they are proposing that the government abandon San Salvador, that it demilitarize the area, that it remove the security corps from San Salvador. They proposed that this commission begin work before 20 September and that the date for the meeting be established as 20 September. This is, summarizing, their response to the proposal. The government views this proposal of theirs as one without the spirit of dialogue, as an effort to turn this affair into a public relations event, as an effort to prolong the matter. Now they are talking about 20 September, and the government believes that there is really no goodwill on their side.

In view of this, on 4 September [corrects himself] on 4 August, rather, the government gave to Msgr Rivera y Damas a new proposal with some changes.

No I am going to read the text of the proposal given to Rivera y Damas on 4 August:

On behalf of the government, as president of the Republic, I hereby reiterate my firm will and political decision to promote a peace process that should favor and permit the securing of full peaceful coexistence among the Salvadorans in the framework of constitutionality to assure liberty and peace in democracy.

Interpreting the national feelings and the desire of the Salvadoran people, I convoked the dialogue in La Palma and Ayagualo.

With the same spirit of seriousness and honesty I made evident then, and taking into consideration the aspirations and needs of the Salvadoran people, I have now invited the FMLN-FDR to another meeting. I proposed to my intermediary, Msgr Arturo Riveray Damas, that this meeting take place in the city of San Miguel on Friday, 29 August of this year, in the San Miguel cathedral. I proposed the city of San Franciso Gotera as an alternative.

In that proposal I reiterated my decision to be present at that meeting in the company of the persons I may find suitable. I also informed the monsignor that I was prepared to offer all the necessary guarantees for a most efficient meeting. I offered facilities so that ambassadors accredited by my government, as well as International Red Cross delegates, may guarantee the presence and participation of FMLN-FDR representatives.

Faced with these serious and specific proposals that make evident our good intentions, the FMLN-FDR has presented a proposal that clearly projects the purpose of using the dialogue as a tactical war tool, thus disappointing once again the hopes and expectations of the Salvadoran people to secure peace through dialogue.

The FMLN-FDR, by presenting an unrealistic proposal, is trying to discredit the legitimacy and the legal institutionality of the government and turn the meeting into a propaganda show in search of support that it currently does not have.

I want to express our firm decision to hold a sincere dialogue. In this regard, I propose:

1. Friday, 29 August, as the date for holding the third meeting.

2. The cathedral of the city of San Miguel, or the city of San Francisco Gotera, or Berlin, as alternatives.

3. I confirm my offer for the same guarantees and facilities, that were offered in previous proposals.

4. For the purpose of holding the meeting, overcoming obstacles, and establishing procedures for the meeting, I propose that advance meetings be held between 19 and 26 August at our embassy in Mexico City.

These meetings would be coordinated by, and take place in the presence of Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador.

San Salvador, 4 August 1986

This is the latest proposal that was given to Msgr Riveray Damas.

FMLN-FDR Announces Communique

PA080242 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Attention please. We want the national and international press to listen. In upcoming broadcasts Radio Venceremos will announce an FMLN-FDR communique regarding Duarte's dialogue proposal. Durate's government wants the dialogue to become part of a propaganda war.

On Thursday, Edmundo Viera, deputy culture and communications minister, made statements to the press in which he lied regarding our proposal for the third round of talks. Mr Viera is trying to make the dialogues become another element in the propaganda war, and he has lied about the contents of our proposal. The FMLN-FDR have proposed that the talks should remain in private until agreements are reached. Msgr Rivera y Damas is the person responsible for announcing any agreement. This mechanism is precisely to prevent any distortion of the talks -- which is what to government is doing. Not only has Viera violated this requirement, but while in Bogota, Colombia, Napoleon Duarte has also been using propaganda measures regarding the third round of talks. The FMLN-FDR has not used the talks for propaganda purposes, because we believe that both sides must be serious and responsible for the talks to be successful. That is why we did not allow journalists to participate in the meeting in which the mediator met with our representatives in Morazan Department. In that regard, Radio Venceremos has not made any comments regarding our proposal. Duarte has not been serious and has not been responsible in this issue. He has used the talks for propaganda purposes, thereby revealing the government's lack of commitment to the talks.

We call on the press and the general public to tune in to our upcoming casts, because FMLN-FDR will announce a communique regarding the government's statements on the third round of talks. We shall also announce in this communique the contents of our proposal to clarify our position.

GUATEMALA

BORDER TRADE PROBLEM WITH COSTA RICA SOLVED

PA071505 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The almost 1-month-old border problem with the Republic of Costa Rica -- a result of Guatemala's abandoning the clearing house system -- was solved approximately an hour ago. The Costa Rican Government had categorically stated that our country could not take this step and, seeking to exert pressure, closed its borders to Guatemalan products.

President Cerezo announced this morning that a message had been sent to tell Costa Rica that Guatemala would take a similar measure; this produced a conclusion about an hour ago, with Costa Rica stating that its borders have been opened to Guatemalan products.

The economic problem that had existed between Guatemala and Costa Rica has been all but solved, although Costa Rica categorically stated in its answering message that an agreement must be drawn up, and a list must be prepared with the products that will be affected. The problem, which lasted almost a month, was solved thanks to the measures announced by the Guatemalan Government over the weekend and this morning. The Costa Ricans chose to open their borders because otherwise, Guatemalan markets would have been closed to their manufactured goods.

HONDURAS

HONDURAN JOURNALISTS PROTEST ATTACK ON COLLEAGUE

PA071731 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Organized Honduran journalists marched this afternoon through Tegucigalpa's main streets in a demonstration that ended in front of the Government House.

The march began at the Journalists' House located in El Guanacaste neighborhood, continuing along the Peru Avenue, passing by the Central Park, and ending at the Presidential House.

Here, representatives from various journalists organizations demanded from the president of the Republic as well as from the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, a report on the attack suffered last Monday by journalist Rodrigo Wong Arevalo.

In replying to the journalists' demands, government spokesman Marco Tulio Romero said that the president of the Republic was the first to regret the attack. On behalf of President Jose Azcona Hoyo, Romero promised that a report on the attack will be issued, stressing that the investigations continue to clarify the incident.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA'S 'CHICAGO PROPOSAL' PRESENTED TO U.S.

PA071419 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] An official note, containing the eight-point Chicago Proposal made by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra to U.S. President Ronald Reagan during Ortega's recent trip to that U.S. city, was officially presented to the U.S. State Department by Carlos Tunnerman, Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington. Tunnerman met briefly with William Walker, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs [title as heard]. During his meeting with Walker, Tunnerman reiterated point eight of the Nicaraguan proposal, which extends an open invitation for President Reagan to visit Nicaragua.

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES CONTRA AID

PA061943 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Today, the Senate's Appropriations Committee approved the $100 million requested by President Reagan to finance the mercenary war. This was the last step before the U.S. Government's request is discussed in the full Senate. The $100 million in aid was approved by the lower house on 25 June. A group of senators have said that they will extend the discussion to prevent the voting before the Senate's recess, scheduled for September.

Today, demonstrations opposing Reagan's policy in Central American continued outside the Capitol. The demonstrators were also protesting the financing of the counterrevolutionary groups. Yesterday, 122 demonstrators were arrested.

Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has called the $100 million requested by Reagan for his mercenaries an unfortunate action for peace in Central America. Sanguinetti is in Bogota, Colombia, where he will attend the inauguration of the new Colombian president.

RUIZ-LED DELEGATION VISITS SRV, LAOS, CAMBODIA

For reportage on the visit by a Nicaraguan Government delegation led by Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN national leadership, to the SRV ending on 2 August, their 29-30 July visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and their 31 July-1 August visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, see the Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos sections of the 6 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Delegation Returns

PA070323 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The world solidarity that Nicaragua enjoys is the most powerful weapon against Reagan's attempts to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. This statement was made by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, foreign cooperation minister, on his return to the country after visiting Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos. Commander Henry Ruiz said:

[Begin recording, in progress] ...in a systematic, and I would add, even accelerated manner, the world solidarity, the solidarity of all the progressive humankind. I have many anecdotes. When I traveled I met many people. They asked where I come from and when I say that I come from Nicaragua, immediate expressions of solidarity for Nicaragua were heard. People were amazed and curious. This was quite evident during Commander Ortega's trip to the United Nations, Chicago, and Denver. We are creating a feeling of solidarity that is very important for our country but also very important for the other peoples, including the U.S. people. Through their solidarity they are expressing the right of our people to independence, sovereignty, and self-determination. This is something new because it is universal solidarity -- solidarity of the peoples and citizens of the world, independent of the social and political regimes they (?live under). [end recording]

5-YEAR TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

FL071358 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Romania will increase trade during the current 5-year period by almost 20 percent compared to the last 5-year period. According to a protocol signed in Havana by Ion Ceausescu, minister state secretary and first deputy chairman of Romania's State Committee, and Jose Lopez Moreno, president of the Central Planning Board, ceonomic cooperation between the two countries will be expanded during the 5-year period.

Cuba will supply Romania sugar, nickel, and new mechanical and electronics goods and will receive from Romania a factory for parts, equipment, and chemical industry supplies, as well as stainless steel for appliances and buses.

The Romanian representative expressed his satisfaction over the development of the talks he conducted with Cuba's Council of State President Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. He said these talks are very important for strengthening relations between the two nations.

BRAZIL TO SUPPLY AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

FL072330 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Achilles de Resendo Lobo, Bamerindus bank director, said in Brasilia today that his country will sell agricultural equipment to Cuba valued at $10 million. The Brazilian banker also said that he will travel to Havana in the next few weeks to speak with Cuban authorities on the final details of that commercial transaction.

'OUR AMERICA' VIEWS ORTEGA 'CHICAGO PROPOSAL'

PA050441 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Aug 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The willingness to negotiate to achieve a political solution to the crisis that threatens to involve all of Central America in a conflict was again expressed by the Nicaraguan Government through that country's president, Daniel Ortega, who has proposed the signing of a peace treaty with the United States.

This weekend all international press agencies echoed the statements Ortega made in Chicago, a city he visited during his U.S. tour. In front of a large audience at the Operation PUSH [People United To Serve Humanity] organization, Ortega added that he wants to speak with President Ronald Reagan, but Reagan has refused to see him. Despite Reagan's refusal, President Ortega invited his North American counterpart to visit Nicaragua so that he can speak to the Nicaraguan people and authorities. If the U.S. President were to accept such a positive offer, he could evaluate just how much the aggression he has promoted affects a country he knows nothing about.

He could also note that the true freedom fighters are not the members of the mercenary groups, to which he gives increasing amounts of financial and military aid, but the people whose morale increases in response to each terrorist attack, and who do not despair, despite the aggressions.

However, the U.S. President has decided that it is easier and better serves his interests to close his eyes, blindly point to Nicaragua on the map, and then run the same fingler along the entire Central American zone to involve it in a war which in the long run will be just as harmful for U.S. policy as Vietnam was. If this were not the case, the U.S. President would long ago have stopped squeezing the taxpayers' pockets to initiate the new escalation he began when he granted $100 million to the former Somozists, while blackmailing several Central American countries and pressing them to make war against Nicaragua.

In this regard, the Nicaraguan Government a few days ago reported at the International Court of Justice in The Hague on the use of Honduran and Costa Rican territories as U.S. bases of aggression against the Sandinist revolution. This fact alone shows the United States' true intentions, which in no way are based upon talks; on the contrary, they are based on sabotaging any efforts to achieve peace, such as, for example, the efforts of the Contadora Group.

Recently, Brigadier General Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, Nicaraguan deputy defense minister, said that the millions of dollars the United States has granted the counterrevolution is a political fact that will not improve the mercenaries' situation but could lead to an escalation that would imply direct U.S. participation in the undeclared war against Nicaragua. In this decisive phase, only talks could offer the alternative of peace that Nicaragua deserves so much, but so far the only response to Nicaragua's offers has been silence.

SALVADORAN STAND ON DIALOGUE 'PROPAGANDA SHOW'

PA031810 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Aug 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The Salvadoran Army is currently carrying out two big operations that involve displacing civilians under the pretext of depriving the guerrillas of support. As a result of these operations, the Salvadoran Army has already removed all the inhabitants of 20 cantons and villages in the Departments of Cabanas, Cuscatlan, and San Miguel.

This information has been provided by Radio Venceremos, official mouthpiece of the FMLN. Radio Venceremos has reported that four elite battalions and regional forces of the Salvadoran Armed Forces are participating in these operations and that these government forces, in addition to repressing the civilian population, are destroying crops and other property of the peasants. Venceremos has charged that the people removed from these areas are being tortured in Army barracks, where they are kept as prisoners.

This is not the first time that the regime of Jose Napoleon Duarte has carried out removal operations. In the past, and using the same excuse, hundreds of peasants have been expelled from their places of birth. Many of those peasants carried out a march to the capital and have protested the inhuman measures at the Metropolitan Cathedral.

Those government actions form part of the counterinsurgency campaign of the Christian Democratic Party regime that on the one hand speaks of dialogue with the rebels, and on the other ferociously represses the civilian population in open violation of human rights. At the same time that it pursues its antiguerrilla campaign, the Duarte regime continues evading the rebels' insistent proposals to hold the dialogue the regime publicly accepted a few months ago.

Government proposals and counterproposals are delaying the talks, talks that could lead -- if the government were to act honestly -- to the end of the frustration of broad national sectors interested in finding a political solution to the conflict and peace. The FMLN and the FDR recently issued a communique proposing a public debate that should lead to the creation of favorable conditions for holding the third round of talks, because, they affirmed, it is necessary for the people to know beforehand the positions and ideas of the parties in conflict if the negotiations are to be successful.

It is because of this that the guerrillas have opposed the inadmissible government proposal of holding private meetings prior to the dialogue, because this implies discussing the government's premise that the guerrillas put down their weapons and join the electoral process. The rebels said: Private meetings would make sense only after there is a public commitment to guarantee the continuity of the dialogue, to respect agreements, and to analyze proposals from the two parties and other large groups.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran regime has not yet established a date or place for holding the talks and is maintaining the repression of civilians. To date, the acceptance of the dialogue seems to be just part of a new propaganda campaign.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

CHAMBERS TO INVESTIGATE 'DISTURBING MATTERS'

FL052358 Bridgetown CANA in English 2343 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Aug 5, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers says he plans consulting some of his ministers to decide what action to take against extremely disturbing allegations made by government supporters in neighbouring Tobago, where the opposition controls Parliament. Chambers did not detail the allegations, but the press here quoted sources at the meeting as saying they related to job victimisation of the ruling party's members, abuses of the school feeding programme, and the Tobago administration's financial affairs. The charges were made Sunday when Chambers met groups representing the two Tobago east and west constituencies. It was Chambers' first visit to the island since his Peoples National Movement (PNM) was defeated 11-1 in the November 1984 Tobago House of Assembly (THA) elections.

According to my notes, said Chambers, who reduced his speech from the usual hour to about five minutes, there is a common thread running through the contributions of the several members this morning which is far more serious than has arisen in any other meeting before. You have raised some extremely disturbing matters which will require consultation between me and some other ministers. He added: You have raised very, very serious matters. You have alleged very, very serious matters about which I have no alternative but to seek consultation with other persons and such action as is required to be taken.

Joint Constituency Chairman George Phillips had earlier called for Tobago PNM members to let political leader Chambers know of their problem. Sources within the meeting said that the problems were to do with alleged victimisation in employment and services being experienced by known PNM supporters, the Trinidad GUARDIAN newspaper said. PNM members had also reported a scandal in the island's school feeding programme with inadequate food being given to children and food items being channelled off elsewhere. Others had, reportedly, accused the opposition controled THA of having a fixed deposit account in a bank whilst complaining of not having funds to pay its workers.

The parliament in Tobago is controlled by National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR). Its THA member, Hochoy Charles, today denied such charges. Charles told the Trinidad EXPRESS newspaper that the THA does not appoint anyone to jobs -- this being the role of the Public Services Commission in Trinidad. We don't get involved in that kind of foolishness, said Charles. It is because they were like that, the people of Tobago have kicked out the PNM.